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CATALOGUE

OF

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GRITTENDEN'S

PHILADELPHIA

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,

North-East corner Seventh & Chestnut Streets,

PHILADELPHIA.

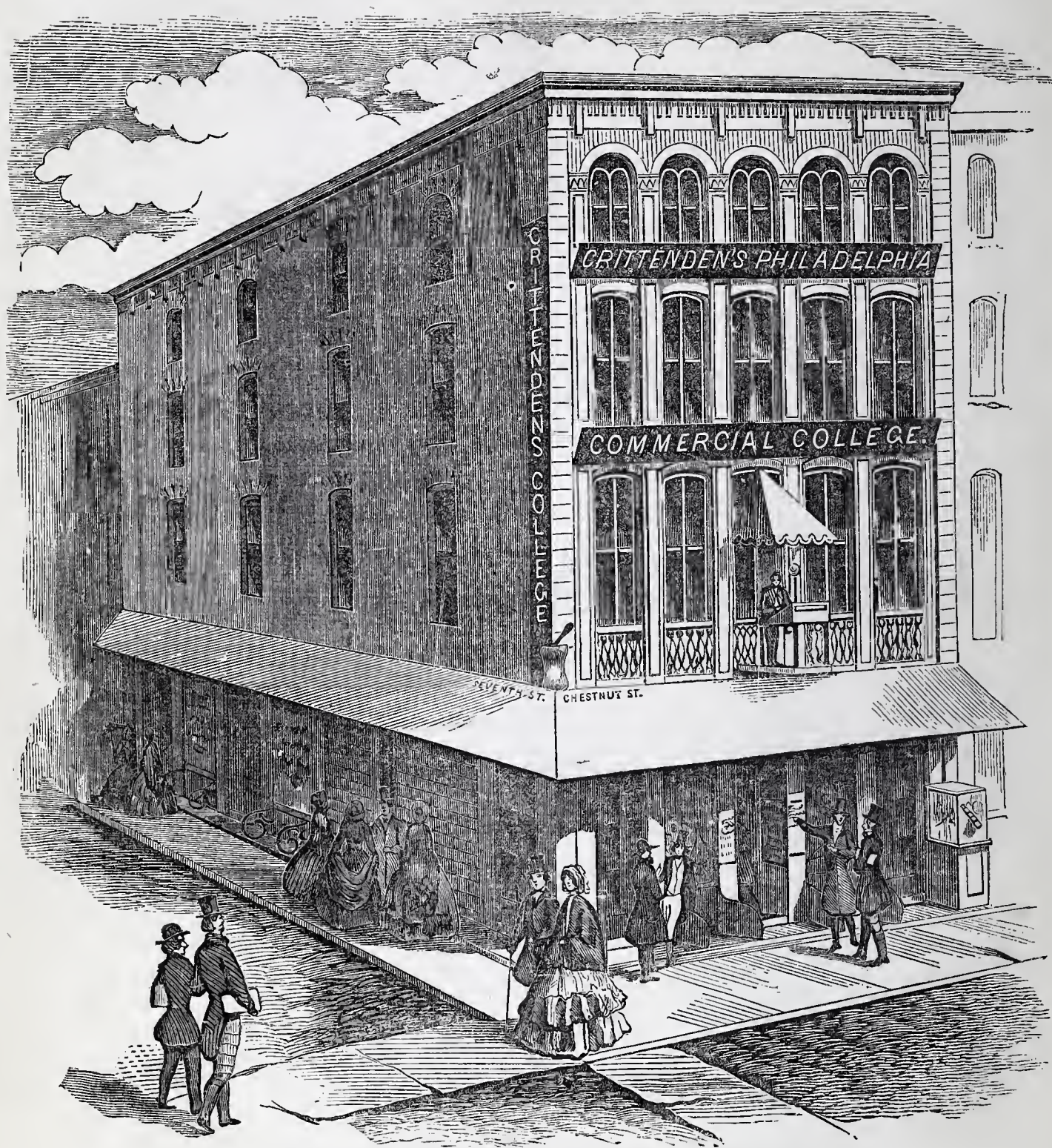
FOR THE YEAR ENDING APRIL 15th, 1859.

WILLIAM S. YOUNG, BOOK AND JOB PRINTER,

REAR OF THE FRANKLIN HALL, SIXTH STREET BELOW ARCH.

1859.





"Instruction in good and commendable learning is to be preferred before wealth."—WILLIAM PENN, 1682.





## BOARD OF TRUSTEES.



B. B. COMEGYS,.....Cashier of Philadelphia Bank.  
FRANCIS HOSKINS,.....513 Market Street.  
DAVID MILNE,.....227 Church Alley.  
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A. V. PARSONS,.....260 South Fifth Street.  
D. B. HINMAN,.....120 Chestnut Street.  
FREDERICK BROWN,.....S. E. cor. Fifth and Chestnut.  
JOSHUA LIPPENCOTT, JR.,.....1404 Walnut Street.



# FACULTY.

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S. HODGES CRITTENDEN,

PRINCIPAL,

CONSULTING ACCOUNTANT, AND INSTRUCTOR IN COMMERCIAL CUSTOMS.

---

THOMAS W. MOORE,

PROFESSOR OF PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PENMANSHIP.

---

GEORGE M. THRASHER,

PROFESSOR OF THE SCIENCE OF ACCOUNTS AND COMMERCIAL CALCULATIONS.

---

JOHN GROESBECK,

PROFESSOR OF BOOK-KEEPING AND PHONOGRAPHY,

AND

PRACTICAL VERBATIM REPORTER.

---

JOHN BARNARD,

ASSISTANT IN THE BOOK-KEEPING DEPARTMENT.

---

WILLIAM K. HUTCHINSON,

ASSISTANT PENMAN.

---

HON. JOEL JONES,

REV. SAMUEL W. CRITTENDEN,

D. H. BARLOW, ESQ.,

LECTURERS ON POLITICAL ECONOMY, COMMERCIAL LAW, THE DUTIES OF  
BUSINESS MEN, &C.,

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ABLE INSTRUCTORS SECURED

IN ANCIENT AND MODERN LANGUAGES.

COPY

OF THE

CERTIFICATE OF CHARTER,

GRANTED BY THE

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS,

OF THE

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

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State of Pennsylvania, } §§.  
CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Be it Remembered, That at a Court of Common Pleas, held at Philadelphia, for the City and County of Philadelphia, on the twenty-seventh day of April, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, the foregoing Instrument of Writing, being the Articles of Incorporation of "CRITTENDEN'S PHILADELPHIA COMMERCIAL COLLEGE," was presented to the said Court on behalf of the persons therein named, in order that they might be incorporated according to Law, and according to the objects, articles and conditions therein set forth and contained. WHEREUPON, the said Court having perused and examined the said Instrument of Writing, and the objects, articles and conditions therein set forth and contained, appearing to be lawful and not injurious to the community, ordered and directed the same to be filed in the Office of the Prothonotary of the said Court, and that the due notice of said application be published according to law. And now, to wit, this fourth day of June, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five; On motion of Arthur M. Burton, Esq., and due proof being made that the said Instrument of writing was filed in the Office of the Prothonotary of said Court, and that notice was inserted in one newspaper, printed in said County, for three weeks, setting forth that an application has been made to the said Court to grant the said Charter of Incorporation, and it appearing that the above order and direction of the Court has been complied with according to law, and no reason being shown to the contrary, the Court decree



and declare by their order endorsed on said Instrument and attested in the usual manner by the Prothonotary, under the seal of the said Court, that the persons so associated under the said articles, shall, according to the articles and conditions in said Instrument set forth and contained, become and be a corporation or body politic in Law, under the name, style, and title of "CRITTENDEN'S PHILADELPHIA COMMERCIAL COLLEGE;" and the said Court further directs that said Charter of Incorporation be recorded in the office for the recording of Deeds, &c., in and for said City and County.



In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Court, this fourth day of June, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five.

JAMES G. GIBSON, *Prothonotary*.

Recorded in the Office for Recording Deeds, &c., for the City and County of Philadelphia, in Miscellaneous Book T. H., No. 1, page 745.



Witness my hand and seal of office, this sixth day of June, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five.

R. D. WILKINSON, *Recorder*.

## Introductory.

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### Location, Arrangements, &c.

In presenting the Annual Catalogue for the *fifteenth* year of this Institution, it may not be improper to say a few words as to its internal arrangements. The unparalleled prosperity which has attended it is *sufficient guarantee of its character*.

The location of the College,—North-east corner of Chestnut and Seventh Streets,—is one of the most eligible for the purpose of any in the city; being in a very central position, in the portion of the city where most business is transacted, and consequently more convenient to those who need to attend such an Institution.

The *whole upper portion* of the large double building is occupied, and fitted up with a style of elegance and convenience, believed to be superior to any similar institution. There are *eight* commodious rooms, arranged as follows: On the first floor is the Reception room and office of the Principal, where is transacted the business of the College; also the Examination room, and one of the Main Halls for Commercial instruction. On the second floor is the Hall for the Writing Department, and the Lecture room. The upper story contains two large rooms for instruction in the science of accounts.

The reputation of the Principal of this College is so wide-spread, and the number of graduates from it so great, that it is unnecessary to do more than to allude to the fact, that all, who know anything of the institution, unite in declaring that the mode of instruction is better adapted to the purpose, and the training in *useful, practical forms, for actual business*, more thorough than that of any establishment of the kind in this country.

The instruction, though imparted by different teachers, and in different departments, is all under the immediate superintendence of the Principal; who attends to all examinations in person, taking care fully to explain all difficult points, as only one can, who has been long experienced in teaching, and in meeting and removing the difficulties in the way of beginners.



# Course of Instruction.

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## Book-Keeping.

The treatise used as a basis of instruction in this Branch, is CRITTENDEN'S BOOK-KEEPING, *Counting House Edition*, now more extensively circulated than any other similar work published in the United States; and of which more will be said hereafter.

(See opinions of Practical Business Men, &c., pages 23 and 24, and on 3d and 4th pages of cover.)

This work has recently been carefully revised by the Principal of the College, and considerably enlarged, rendering it at the present time the most full and complete book on this subject published.

The great advantages arising to a Student from using as a guide, a *Text-Book* of such *standard character* and acknowledged worth, will, we think, be evident to all, upon a moment's reflection.

The method of teaching this science is such as to give each pupil all the benefit it is possible to derive from individual or private instruction, and lectures to classes, combined; *no teaching* being done *in classes*. Each pupil is required by himself, under the direction of skilful and experienced teachers, to write out and close up several different sets of books, adapted especially for WHOLESALE or RETAIL, JOBBING, IMPORTING, MANUFACTURING, COMMISSION, and COMPANY SPECULATING BUSINESS; also forms for FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC SHIPPING BUSINESS, JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, AND BANKING BUSINESS, and for WESTERN STEAMBOAT BOOKS. And then, at intervals of a few days, the pupils are critically examined by the Principal, and none are allowed to proceed until found to understand thoroughly the points over which they have passed.

## Commercial Calculations.

This branch of knowledge, so important to every business man, and one which is so likely to be neglected in primary schools, is thoroughly taught in its relation to EQUATION, or AVERAGING ACCOUNTS, INTEREST, DISCOUNTS, EXCHANGES, ARBITRATION OF EXCHANGE, &c., &c.



## Commercial Forms.

Each pupil, in pursuing his course of study, is exercised in making out in proper form, all the various *Account-Currents, Account-Sales, Bills of Exchange, Invoices, Drafts, Promissory Notes, &c., &c.*, necessary for business; and is instructed how to conduct Commercial Correspondence in the most simple, concise, and business-like manner.

## Penmanship.

The charge of the Writing Department of the College has been intrusted to the hands of a tried and skillful teacher, and one who, by devoting his whole time and attention to this branch of instruction, will spare no pains in making his pupils perfect in the art.

*Particular attention will also be paid by him to filling out Diplomas for Societies, Marriage Certificates, Firemen's Rolls, Title Pages, Visiting Cards, &c.*

Lectures will also be delivered by him to the pupils, from time to time, in explanation of the system taught, and illustrated by examples on the black-board.

Every one is ready to admit that the acquisition of a rapid and elegant business hand-writing, is one of the first requisites of a commercial education. Indeed, no person should think himself competent to perform the duties of an accountant, until he has first acquired a style of writing, which combines *neatness* of form, *rapidity*, and *legibility*.

The system of writing taught here, is one calculated to give freedom of motion to the hand, and an easy form to the characters; while, at the same time, great care is taken to attain all the above requisites.

## Commercial Law.

Blackstone, the great expounder of English common law, in his opening lecture as the first incumbent of the Vinerian law chair at the Oxford University, in the year 1758, used the following language:—

“I think it an undeniable position that a competent knowledge of the laws of that society in which we live is the proper accomplishment of every gentleman and scholar; a highly useful, I had almost said essential, part of liberal and polite education.” [Comm. Vol. I. p. 5.] And again:—“As every subject is interested in the preservation of the laws, it is incumbent upon every man to be acquainted with those, at least, with which he is immediately concerned; lest he incur the censure, as well as inconvenience, of living in society without knowing the obligations which it lays him under.” [Comm. Vol. I., p. 6.]

Do not the truths here asserted commend themselves at once to the sound judgment of all good citizens? And does it not become *increasingly* important for every man to be thus "acquainted with those laws, at least, with which he is immediately concerned," *in proportion* as his sphere of active duties is enlarged, and he is brought into contact with men in more manifold and constantly varying relations? If so, then the *American Merchant*, above all others, should make himself familiar with the specific laws which regulate and control his business life.

### Lectures.

Lectures on Political Economy, Commercial Law, the Duties of Business men, and other kindred topics, similar to those which have heretofore met with such marked favor in their delivery, and like them, *free* to all the students and graduates of the College, will still be delivered, from time to time, by gentlemen of well-known ability and attractiveness. The Commodious Lecture-room of the College Building affords ample accommodation for this purpose.

Copies of *Hon. Judge Sharswood's* lectures on Commercial law, delivered expressly for the students of this College, can be furnished to those desiring them.

### Languages.

Every young man entering upon business, (and more especially in this country, where there are so many representatives of other nations,) will find it highly advantageous to possess a knowledge of the languages spoken by the prominent commercial nations of the day. Those desirous of obtaining such knowledge can here be furnished with good instruction by competent teachers.

### Time of Commencing Studies.

As no teaching is done in classes, applicants may enter upon their course of study at any time, and may devote such portion of their time to it as best suits their convenience.

### Necessary Preparation.

It is only necessary for the pupil to understand the ordinary English branches, to be qualified to enter the College.



### Time Required for Completion.

At this institution no inducements are held out to pupils in any department of study, that within a specified time, or set number of lessons, they shall have become proficient. But with diligence and perseverance, suiting the time to the person, success is certain. The time required for "THE COMPLETE COUNTING-HOUSE COURSE," varies, usually, from eight to twelve weeks, according to the number of hours daily devoted to it.

Still, as it is all important that every agreement should have a definite termination, the time allowed for completing a course, will always be limited to six months from the date of commencement, unless a special arrangement for prolonging it, is made with the Principal.

### Graduation, Diploma, &c.

Pupils, who upon examination, are found fully competent to act as Book-Keepers, will receive a Diploma, with the seal of the Institution attached. This will serve as a recommendation to any position they may be required to fill among the mercantile community, to whom this establishment is so well and favourably known.

### Money, Board, &c.

Parents or Guardians, at a distance from the city, may deposit funds for the use of students, with the Principal, who will receipt therefor, and supply them at such times, and in such sums as may be requested.

He will also assist those who are strangers in the city, to obtain suitable boarding places.

## Hours of Instruction.

DAILY, except on SATURDAY and SABBATH, as follows:—

During the interval between APRIL 15TH, and September 15TH,

From 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 3 P. M. to 7 P. M.

Between SEPTEMBER 15TH, and APRIL 15TH,

From 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 3 P. M. to 9 P. M.

No VACATIONS occur, except between Christmas and New-Year's day.

## T E R M S:

*Invariably in Advance.*

For the COMPLETE COUNTING-HOUSE COURSE, consisting of Book-Keeping, Writing, and Commercial Forms and Calculations, . . . . .	\$35 00
For Book-Keeping, full course, including Calculations, . . . . .	30 00
For Book-Keeping, except for Commission Business, and Joint Stock Company Business, . . . . .	25 00
For Commercial Calculations, or Mercantile Arithmetic, . . . . .	5 00
For 'Three Months' Lessons in Plain Penmanship, . . . . .	10 00
For Instruction in Ornamental Penmanship and Flourishing, . . . . . according to agreement.	

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STATIONERY charged extra for the Course of Book-Keeping,	3 00
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For Three Months' Instruction in either of the ANCIENT or MODERN LANGUAGES, <i>individually</i> , three lessons per week, of one hour each, . . . . .	20 00
For Three Months' Instruction in <i>Classes</i> of three or four, three lessons per week, . . . . .	10 00

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For PHONOGRAPHY, <i>reporting style</i> , twenty lessons, . . . . .	10 00
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## Rules and Regulations.

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1. All Students are expected to observe order and neatness in the rooms of the College, and to avoid throwing ink upon, or otherwise defacing the furniture or fixtures.
2. No conversation, except strictly upon the business for which they are assembled, is permitted during the hours of instruction.
3. No Student is permitted to open the drawer or disturb the books, &c., of another; and none are expected to remain in, or about the doors of the College when not engaged in the studies for which they entered.
4. As no teaching is done in classes, it is expected that each Student will be entirely separate in his studies; and when any one desires information, he must apply to the Principal or one of the Professors, and *not to any other Student*.
5. At the completion of the course, or the expiration of the allotted time, each Student must remove his books, &c.; otherwise his drawer will be emptied and the stationery, &c., forfeited.
6. No abatement is made to Students who do not complete the course for which they enter.
7. Any violation of the foregoing Regulations, will subject the Student so offending, to immediate expulsion, at the discretion of the Principal.

## Department of Public Accountant.

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This portion of the institution has received very liberal patronage from its first establishment.

Arrangements have now been completed by which *Merchants, Executors or Administrators of Estates, Agents*, or others desiring to have difficult or complicated accounts arranged, books opened or closed, or other similar services performed, may have them done under the immediate eye of the Principal, and may therefore rely upon precision and accuracy in their execution, while the charges will be moderate and proportioned to the amount of skill and labor required.

It is needless to say to any intelligent person, that the knowledge and experience requisite for success in this department must necessarily be much greater than is demanded for any other task in the routine of Counting House duties.

To this department the especial care and attention of the Principal has been, and will be devoted, and he refers with pleasure to numerous parties who have received his assistance, as a guarantee of satisfaction to those who may need it hereafter.

*Copying, Engrossing on Parchment, Inscriptions in Books, Filling up Certificates, &c.*, and all kinds of *Business and Ornamental Writing*, done with fidelity and despatch.

The Terms for plain copying are ten cents for every hundred words.

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N. B.—All business pertaining to this department, will be conducted in a *strictly confidential* manner.



## CATALOGUE OF STUDENTS

AT

CRITTENDEN'S

## Philadelphia Commercial College.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING APRIL 15TH, 1859.

A.			
Arrison, John R.	Philadelphia.	Betz, Wm. B.	Philadelphia.
Ammon, John H.	New York.	Bedford, W. H. H.	Nashville, Tenn.
Ashby, Charles C.	Philadelphia.	Bower, R. F.	Philadelphia.
Adkins, Henry L.	Milford, Del.	Babcock, Jos. J.	"
Agnew, Harris S.	Philadelphia.	Boggs, Geo. P.	"
Afflick, Jno. M.	Haverford, Del.	Bonney, Jas. P.	Wilmington, Del.
	Co. Pa.	Benkert, Geo. F.	Philadelphia.
Aims, Wm. D. P.	Philadelphia.	Barber, James H.	"
Alexander, W. W.	Charlotte, N. C.	Battin, John	Marshallton, Chester
Allison, Wm. R.	Philadelphia.		Co., Pa.
Anderson, W. P.	Huntingdon, Pa.	Banks, H. H.	Gloucester, N. J.
B.		Buckley, Wm. O.	Port Richmond.
Blow, Robert W.	Philadelphia.	Brown, Samuel	Philadelphia.
Brady, William	"	Bruner, Cyrus	Columbia, Pa.
Brigham, Geo. F.	"	Brady, Thaddeus	Philadelphia.
Brian, James T.	Jacobstown, N. J.	Barnes, Israel H.	"
Butler, Bartas J.	Philadelphia.	Boyd, Wm. S. Jr.	"
Burke, Geo. W.	Harrisburgh.	Burrough, J. S.	Haddonfield, N. J.
Baratet, Prosper A.	Philadelphia.	Bates, Louis	Philadelphia.
Boyle, Lucius R.	Belle Vernon, Pa.	Bryan, John	"
Baker, A. R.	Philadelphia.	Biggerstaff, John	"
Blight, R. F.	"	Bourke, Jos. S.	"
Breinig, Alfred J.	"	Bourk, Wm. T.	"
Bradford, David	Natchez, Miss.	Beck, Hudson	Leesburg, Ind.
		Blakeley, Benj. W.	Chester, Del.
			Co., Pa.

C.		Delany, Alfred	<i>Philadelphia.</i>
Cooper, R. Milo,	<i>Philadelphia.</i>	Dick, M. W.	"
Connelly, Harry, Jr.	"	Dotger, Andrew J.	"
Creely, John V.	"	Dawson, Geo. T.	"
Clay, Antony A.	"	Desilver, T. H.	"
Cauet, Jos. A.	"	Daly, Thomas	"
Colket, Wm. W.	"	Desilver, Harry	"
Costa, Louis	<i>Turin, Italy.</i>	Davis, Geo. W.	"
Chester, A. H.	<i>Philadelphia.</i>	Dayton, Frederick	<i>Watertown, Ct.</i>
Cottingham, N.	"	De Crano, Edmond	<i>Montgomery</i>
Crawford, W. T.	"		<i>Co., Pa.</i>
Culp, Jacob	<i>Philadelphia.</i>	Dunn, Peter S.	<i>Philadelphia.</i>
Carhart, Ellwood	<i>Cecil Co., Md.</i>	Dunlap, F. S.	<i>Delaware City, Del.</i>
Conway, John F.	<i>Philadelphia.</i>	Deikson, John	<i>Philadelphia.</i>
Cloud, J. A.	<i>West Chester, Pa.</i>	Dyott, Thomas W.	"
Craven, Joshua C.	<i>Philadelphia.</i>	Dingee, Edwin S.	"
Coates, James S.	"	E.	
Crozier, C. B.	"	Eisenbrey, W. Harrison	<i>Philada.</i>
Cuthbert, Stephen	"	Evans, Charles T.	"
Challen, Howard	"	Emory, John	"
Carroll, J. W.	"	Eshleman, J. Albert	<i>Philadelphia.</i>
Converse, Jos. B.	"	F.	
Custer, B. M.	"	Fatrick, Wm. M.	<i>Philadelphia.</i>
Cahn, Albert	"	Francis, Harry M.	"
Crampton, Benjamin	<i>Berryville,</i>	Frederick, John W.	"
	<i>Clark Co., Va.</i>	Fritsch, F. Otto Von,	<i>Bavaria.</i>
Cantrell, Edward T.	<i>Philadelphia.</i>	Floyd, David	<i>Philadelphia.</i>
Cornell, Samuel J.	<i>Trenton, N. J.</i>	Franklin, George	"
Chauncey, E.	<i>Philadelphia.</i>	Faulk, Geo. A.	"
Clarkson, Samuel	"	Fowler, Philip S.	"
Clarke, Jacob	"	Freeland, James S.	"
Cleaver, Darrach	<i>Delaware City,</i>	Frishmuth, Benoni	"
	<i>Del.</i>	Fairlamb, Wm. H.	"
Croasdale, B. R.	<i>Philadelphia.</i>	Farren, Thomas	"
Clark, Harry R.	"	Farren, Edward	"
Campbell, James M.	"	Fernberger, Solomon	"
D.		Fletcher, Joseph K.	"
Deweese, Edward	<i>Philadelphia.</i>	G.	
Degnan, John	"	Grundy, Wm. H.	<i>Philadelphia.</i>
Driscoll, D. A.	"	Greene, John	"
Denckla, F. W.	"		



Groesbeck, J. D.	<i>Philadelphia.</i>	Janney, George	<i>Philadelphia.</i>
Grant, Thomas D.	<i>Sunbury, Pa.</i>	Jaeger, Wm. Julius	"
Gillam, Henry	<i>Philadelphia.</i>	Jacoby, Wm. A.	"
Gemmill, J. B.	"	Jennings, John W.	"
Griffiths, Isaac J.	"	Jauncey, John	"
Gregory, Joseph L.	"	K.	
Giddings, Joseph R.	<i>Gloucester,</i>	Knipe, Frank C.	<i>Philadelphia.</i>
	<i>N. J.</i>	Kinkelin, Arnold H. Jr.	"
Gendell, J. Howard	<i>Philadelphia.</i>	Kendig, H. Frank	"
	H.	Kline, John B.	"
Haas, Solomon	<i>Philadelphia.</i>	Kane, John E.	"
Hurlbut, C. O.	<i>Middle Haddam, Ct.</i>	Kay, James C.	<i>West Chester, Pa.</i>
Hagy, John M.	<i>Philadelphia.</i>	Klauder, John H.	<i>Philadelphia.</i>
Hays, J. L.	<i>Burlington, N. J.</i>	Kettlewood, Matthew	<i>Red Lion,</i>
Hepburn, W. W.	<i>Philadelphia.</i>		<i>Del.</i>
Hays, Frank	"	Klapp, George C.	<i>Philadelphia.</i>
Helmbold, Wm. H.	"	Kline, J. M.	<i>Marietta, Pa.</i>
Harrison, W. H. H.	"	Kitchen, Charles	<i>Philadelphia.</i>
Hopkinson, Oswald	"	L.	
Hay, Peter S.	"	Lafferty, Charles H.	<i>Philadelphia.</i>
Heiss, Thomas M.	"	Lippincott, Thos. C.	"
Harmer, Geo. W.	"	Lewars, Charles E.	<i>Germantown.</i>
Hesser, Theodore	"	Lewis, Geo. F. Jr.	<i>Philadelphia.</i>
Hicks, Richard	"	Lavery, James	"
Hurley, Charles M.	"	Loeb, Lewis	"
Haines, M. Edwin	"	Lowe, F. M.	"
Hanse, John	"	Loeb, Edward	"
Harrington, Jas. C.	<i>Cincinnati, O.</i>	Lippincott, Barclay	"
Hertzler, Harry	<i>Philadelphia.</i>	Lukens, David S.	"
Heuckeroth, Charles	"	Langstroth, Wm. B.	<i>Roxborough.</i>
Hanson, Wm. W.	"	Lendrem, George Jr.	<i>Philada.</i>
Harkness, H. F.	"	Leib, Thomas N.	"
Haines, William	"	Leach, Charles H.	"
Hollinger, Elias	<i>Dauphin Co., Pa.</i>	Langstroth, Cyrus	<i>Roxborough,</i>
Hanse, Reuben	<i>Philadelphia.</i>		<i>Pa.</i>
I.		M.	
Isaacs, Jacob E.	<i>Philadelphia.</i>	Molony, James	<i>Philadelphia.</i>
Isaacs, Judah	"	Mellor, William	"
J.		Munchweiler, Alexr.	"
Jones, Samuel E.	<i>Philadelphia.</i>	Magee, Michael H.	"
Johnson, Samuel	"	Milligan, Samuel	"

Millard, Hiram	<i>Philadelphia.</i>	Oakman, T. Campbell	<i>Philada.</i>
Murphy, John W. B.	<i>Trenton,</i>	O'Daniel, Francis	<i>Wilmington,</i>
	<i>N. J.</i>		<i>Del.</i>
Mazo, Antonio del	<i>Cadiz, Spain.</i>	Osborne, W. H.	<i>Waterville, Pa.</i>
Minich, James B.	<i>Philadelphia.</i>		
Monroe, L. E.	"		P.
Mecray, John	<i>Cape Island, N. J.</i>	Peabody, Adolphus W.	<i>Philada.</i>
Murphy, John P.	<i>Princeton, N. J.</i>	Phillips, Augustus K.	"
Meredith, W. T.	<i>Philadelphia.</i>	Price, John C.	"
Mehl, Edwin M.	<i>Germantown.</i>	Plumly, M. W.	"
M'Elveney, John	<i>Philadelphia.</i>	Powell, Samuel	<i>Pemberton, N. J.</i>
M'Intire, E. Williams	<i>Kansas</i>	Pancoast, Allan A.	<i>Philadelphia.</i>
	<i>Ter.</i>	Powell, R. T.	"
Mann, Joseph H.	<i>Philadelphia.</i>	Paster, M.	"
M'Kinley, John	<i>Charlotte, N. C.</i>	Packer, Charles W.	"
Moss, Charles	<i>Philadelphia.</i>	Pray, Charles H.	"
M'Neely, Robert K.	"	Prentzel, Samuel D.	"
Mench, Frank	"	Pendleton, Edmund	"
Musselman, Christian	<i>Strasburg,</i>	Pulsifer, Americus V.	<i>Auburn,</i>
	<i>Pa.</i>		<i>N. Y.</i>
Maitland, Thomas J.	<i>Philada.</i>	Palmer, A. H.	<i>Philadelphia.</i>
M'Mullen, Samuel	"	Porch, G. W.	<i>St. Joseph, Mo.</i>
Mifflin, Wm. L.	"		
M'Grath, Thomas Jr.	"		Q.
Maus, George V.	<i>Bloomsburg, Pa.</i>	Queipo, Ramon M.	<i>Oviedo, Spain.</i>
M'Kee, James	<i>Philadelphia.</i>	Quinn, Thomas	<i>Philadelphia.</i>
Mitchell, John N.	"		R.
	N.	Roth, John D.	<i>Philadelphia.</i>
Norris, Wm. F.	<i>Philadelphia.</i>	Rulon, J. West	"
Newkerke, Louis F. Jr.	"	Rosengarten, A.	"
Newhall, H. L.	<i>Germantown.</i>	Rufe, Theodore	<i>Germantown.</i>
Nuiry, J. Henry	<i>Santiago, Cuba.</i>	Rosenbaum, W. B.	<i>Malaga, N. J.</i>
Newbold, Joseph T.	<i>Philadelphia.</i>	Roehm, Joseph	<i>Philadelphia.</i>
Newman, Robert	"	Richardson, W. H.	"
Newton, Lucius	<i>St. Louis, Mo.</i>	Rodgers, Ross	"
Newlin, Geo. E.	<i>Ercildown, Pa.</i>	Reeve, Richard H.	<i>Allowaystown,</i>
Nobre, Joseph L.	<i>Philadelphia.</i>		<i>N. J.</i>
Nellius, Jacob Jr.	"	Rice, M.	<i>Philadelphia.</i>
	O.	Rickner, Harry	"
Orr, N. Junius	<i>Charlotte, N. C.</i>	Richards, M. D.	"
Odenheimer, J. M.	<i>Philadelphia.</i>	Rogers, M. Edward	"
		Riley, Jacob L.	"



Roberts, W. H. H. <i>Harrisonville,</i>	Twiggs, H. D. D. <i>Augusta, Ga.</i>
N. J.	Thomas, John J. <i>Philadelphia.</i>
Reed, J. M. <i>Philadelphia</i>	Thompson, George C. <i>Manayunk,</i>
Roth, George " "	<i>Pa.</i>
S.	V.
Smedley, Jacob, Jr. <i>Philadelphia</i>	Valette, E. A. <i>Philadelphia.</i>
Smith, S. Griffiths " "	Vinton, Frank L. " "
Stauring, Charles D. " "	Vogel, Theodore K. " "
Shew, Marvin A. <i>Watertown,</i>	W.
N. Y.	Weygandt, Thos. J. <i>Philadelphia.</i>
Smith, Henry F. <i>Philadelphia</i>	Womrath, F. K. " "
Scholfield, Charles " "	Wetherill, John W. " "
Stewart, W. J. <i>Duncannon, Pa.</i>	Wolf, Samuel R. " "
Skinner, W. R. <i>Asbury, N. J.</i>	West, Joseph R. <i>Cecil Co. Md.</i>
Shepherd, Geo. W. <i>Philadelphia.</i>	Wurfflein, George C. <i>Philada.</i>
Swift, W. H. <i>Leavenworth, K. T.</i>	Webb, Edwin " "
Seipt, A. H. <i>Philadelphia.</i>	White, Thomas " "
Schmies, Jacob H. " "	Wrigley, H. E. " "
Stuart, David W. " "	Williams, W. S. <i>Charlotte, N. C.</i>
Smith, Harry E. " "	Wilt, John F. <i>Philadelphia.</i>
Smith, Wm. H. " "	Warren, Thomas H. <i>Roxborough,</i>
Swift, Joseph, Jr. <i>Norristown, Pa.</i>	<i>Pa.</i>
Shelmire, J. <i>Downingtown, Pa.</i>	Woolman, Lewis <i>Philadelphia.</i>
Simons, M. L. <i>Philadelphia.</i>	Williams, Gilman " "
Shuman, Jer. S. <i>Minersville, Pa.</i>	Woolverton, John " "
Sharpless, Lloyd T. <i>Bloomsburg,</i>	Watson, Joseph J. " "
<i>Pa.</i>	Wilcox, Henry B. <i>Ivy Mills, Del.</i>
T.	<i>Co., Pa.</i>
Thomas, P. M'N. <i>Philadelphia.</i>	Wiler, Simon <i>Philadelphia.</i>
Thompson, T. " "	Willing, Charles " "
Tierney, Frank A. " "	Y.
Tete, Edw. F. " "	Young, J. Benton <i>Philadelphia.</i>
Thompson, Joseph <i>Jamesville,</i>	Yarnall, E. H. " "
<i>Pa.</i>	Z.
Talbott, John T. <i>Indianapolis,</i>	Zimmerman, M. Luther, <i>Lebanon,</i>
<i>Ind.</i>	<i>Pa.</i>
Torbert, S. J. <i>Coatesville, Pa.</i>	

## Opinions of the Press.

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From the Phila. "N. American & U. S. Gazette," July 16th, 1858.

### A PERPETUAL ALMANAC.

PROFESSOR CRITTENDEN of the well known *Commercial College* in Chestnut street, sends us a sheet of Bristol board containing a Perpetual Almanac, which as an appurtenance to the study or the counting-room, will be found especially useful. The ingenuity with which so comprehensive a series of data are condensed into a small compass is very creditable to its author.

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From the Phila. "Public Ledger," Aug. 3d, 1858.

CRITTENDEN'S PERPETUAL ALMANAC, good for *forty years*, is one of the most convenient appendages of the bank, counter, or counting house desk, yet invented. By a simple moveable slide of the days of the week, properly arranged at the beginning of each month, it is a correct almanac for the month, and by the observance of a brief direction given, the day of the week of any month for *any year within the next forty* is correctly told.

---

From the "Chester County Times" of July 31st, 1858.

PERPETUAL ALMANAC.—We have received from *Prof. Crittenden, of Phila. Commercial College*, an almanac for the counting-room and business men generally, which is of more than ordinary usefulness. By an ingenious, though simple contrivance, it is made to keep a correct record for the *next forty years*. Not only this, but, by a simple process, the day of the week, any given date will fall on, months and years ahead, will be correctly indicated, and many other changes which will be found useful to all business men.

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 Copies of the *Perpetual Almanac* may be had gratuitously on application at the College.

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From the "Christian Observer," of Dec. 16th, 1858.

### *Crittenden's Commercial College.*

This institution, advertised in another column, has won the confidence of the public. The suits of large rooms well aired and lighted, the admirable style in which they are furnished with tables, desks, and other apparatus, for the convenience of students, the service of able lecturers, and accomplished Teachers in Book-keeping and Penmanship, renders this the most complete, eligible, and important institution of the kind which we have ever visited. We commend it to young men who would be accurate and accomplished Book-keepers.



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**From the Phila. "N. American & U. S. Gazette," Dec. 14th, 1858.**

*Crittenden's Commercial College.*

This institution maintains its way among the most prosperous of our educational establishments; and well it may do so, for there are few equal to it in the Union, and none better. Crittenden's works on book-keeping are standards in that line, being used as text books in many academies, and consulted generally in commercial circles. Among the notable features of the institution under Mr. Crittenden's care, we observe frequent lectures on topics of general interest to business men. One of this class was delivered last evening, by D. H. Barlow, Esq., on "the tariff," considered, of course, not in a political point of view, but as a matter with which the merchant has to deal. These are lectures such as are calculated to do great good in a trading community like Philadelphia, and we rejoice that Mr. Crittenden has opened the vein.

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**From the "State Journal," March 12th, 1859.**

CRITTENDEN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, N. E. corner of Seventh and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, is an institution of more than ordinary interest, and in the benefits it confers will rank with the best educational institutions in our country. Its diplomas have become passports to offices of trust, in many instances where those of Yale or Harvard would have been of no avail: and in bestowing this well-merited encomium, we regard more the interests of young men than we do the interests of the institution; it, under its efficient head, is abundantly able to care for itself, but we want to say to young men who are starting out in life, that industry, love of study, and a *business education* are the *safest* passports through a busy world, and will most surely lead to a life of usefulness and eminence.

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**From "The Press," Jan. 17th, 1859.**

LECTURE BY HON. JUDGE JONES.—We invite the attention of our readers to the fact that the next lecture of the interesting course now in progress, at the rooms of Crittenden's Commercial College, Chestnut street, below Seventh, on the subject of "Mercantile Law," will be delivered this evening by Hon. Judge Jones. These lectures have thus far been characterized with the deepest interest to business men, and the popularity of the lecturer now announced is a sufficient guarantee that the effort this evening will fully sustain their reputation in this respect. As these lectures are free to business men, the mercantile community is under obligations to Mr. Crittenden for his laudable efforts in affording to the merchants who attend them much valuable information.

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**From the "Evening Bulletin," Jan. 26th, 1859.**

LECTURE ON COMMERCE.—D. H. Barlow, Esq., lectured on "Commerce," on Monday evening, before the members of Crittenden's Philadelphia Commercial College. The lecturer went very fully into the history of Commerce, and traced it from the earliest ages, when all trade was done by barter, when the armour of Diomed was paid for with nine oxen, and that of Glaucus, the Trojan Prince, cost a hundred oxen. The lecturer descanted at length on the various modes of travel, and of their effect upon commerce, upon the great commercial cities and the causes which had led to their prosperity and, in conclusion, urged the importance of trade to the welfare of a country, and of the necessity of a fitting preparation for a commercial life.



### From The Press," Jan. 21st, 1859.

JUDGE JONES' LECTURE ON MONDAY EVENING.—The last law lecture before the students of Crittenden's Philadelphia Commercial College was delivered by Hon. Judge Jones, on the subject "What Constitutes a good Consideration in a Contract." The lecturer commenced by saying that, having previously considered the various forms of contracts, his object now was to look at the *consideration* necessary to the validity of a contract. In the first place, every valid contract must be founded on a consideration.

In general, a contract implied some mutuality of benefit. If a man promised to make a gift of any thing, it would be without a consideration. The person making a promise to give must execute his promise by actual delivery, before he is bound in law. But, it was said, contracts often failed for want of consideration, where there is no intention to make a gratuitous promise, a consideration being something that benefits the person who makes the promise, to some extent at least, or it was something that caused loss or disadvantage to the person to whom it was made. Money, or things convertible into money, were a valuable consideration; so was labour or service performed; so also was the relinquishment of a right, or a forbearance to exercise a right, or the assuming of a liability or risk. With few exceptions, any thing beneficial to the party making a promise, or any thing which produced loss to the party to whom the promise was made, was sufficient for a consideration to a contract.

The lecturer next took up the principal exceptions to the proposition here stated. The consideration must not be immoral. The Supreme Court of this State had declared that Christianity is a part of the common law, because the people have by voluntary adoption preferred it, and questions of morals were judged of by its light. Again, a consideration founded on fraud or oppression was illegal; so, also, if the consideration be contrary to public law. Again, if the consideration be contrary to public policy and the welfare of the Commonwealth, the courts would not enforce it. If several things entered into the consideration of a contract, which were separable in their nature, some of which were legal and some illegal, the legal parts of the contract, it was said, might be enforced, but the illegal parts of it set aside.

The consideration must not only be legal in the sense explained, but it must be possible. The impossibility which renders a consideration null and void must be something which cannot be overcome. There were some promises which become impossible, by sickness, or some act of Providence, and in this case the supervening impossibility might be an excuse for the non-performance. For example, a man promises to work for another a year, at so much per month, but before the year is past he is disabled. This inability would be a defence. Such a promise is understood to mean "I will work for you, life and health permitting." Although the contract was in such a case for an entire service, yet, if he was so prevented by sickness, there would be not only a good defence to an action for the breach, but there would be a reason for him to recover a compensation for the service actually performed. But we must not confound a failure of consideration with inadequacy of consideration. The law required some consideration, but it did not inquire minutely into the proportion of value; and if the consideration had *some* value, even a very little, the law would sustain the contract, although it might appear unreasonable. But where the disproportion was very great, or where there was an appearance of fraud, the contract would not be enforced.

It was further added that the consideration of a promise might be past or future. If a man promised to pay a sum of money to another, in consideration that the other would do a certain thing afterwards, the contract was said to be *executory*; but if the thing stipulated for had already been done, it was termed *executed*.

The different points of the lecture were fully and clearly illustrated; so much so, that a subject, which, though ordinarily rather prosy than entertaining, was rendered at once attractive and instructive.



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schools of our country, of from twelve to sixteen years of age; and elucidates the principles of the science, and the application of those principles to the more simple modes of keeping accounts, so that they may, it is believed, be fully understood by the class of pupils referred to. Besides the four sets of books by Single Entry comprised in No. 1 of the Series, it contains six sets by Double Entry; the first three of which are kept by the Italian method; the fourth and fifth have a Day-book in Journal form, so as to dispense with the Journal; and the sixth is upon the plan of journalizing monthly.

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No. 4. THE COUNTING HOUSE EDITION OF THE INDUCTIVE AND PRACTICAL TREATISE ON BOOK-KEEPING, is intended as a book of reference for practical book-keepers, as a text-book for Commercial Institutes—or institutions designed to prepare young men for immediate entrance upon the active duties of accountants—and as an aid to private students who wish a full and complete treatise. It is precisely like the High School edition to the end of the sixth set by Double Entry. Following this, are a set of *Steamboat* books; *six different Practical Forms, or shortened methods for keeping books*, suited to mechanical, professional, retail, wholesale, jobbing, manufacturing, and commission business; and *two additional Practical Forms* (Nos. 7 and 8,) explanatory of the mode of keeping accounts adapted, respectively, to *Joint Stock* Company business, and *Joint Stock Banking* business. Practical Form No. 3 is the same as Set VII. of the High School edition. This edition also embraces numerous Commercial Calculations—a knowledge of which is essential to the practical accountant, and Tables of foreign Coins and Moneys, of Account, &c.

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6. The Day-book, or the original history of transactions, is all that is furnished for several sets, *to prevent the possibility of merely copying*, and to compel the pupil to depend upon his own mental resources for his entries. Trial Balances, and other proofs are, however, given, to test the correctness of his work.

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8. The nature and object of the different Ledger accounts are discussed *after* the student has been made acquainted with the premises for reasonable conclusions.

*See inside of cover—next page.*